

psychology and the understanding of human behavior, and by greater sophistication in Rorschach technology.

More conspicuously, the second edition has some seventy-one pages devoted to Part II, "Critique and Problems of Research, A Survey." This reviews in detail research and findings on the Rorschach in the areas of intellectual functioning, ego functioning, the handling of affective experiences, and sensitivity to "dark and white" (such as shading and white space perception), as well as studies of significant differences in content. The survey is fairly comprehensive, but by no means a critical survey. Obviously, the authors are concerned with reviewing in detail those facts which are established regarding the efficacy of the Rorschach as an evaluation instrument, and by no means are concerned with a critical attack on it or on its validity. This certainly is reasonable and understandable considering the purpose and intent of the volume.

This volume is by no means a "cook book." The volume is clearly intended for more advanced study for students of the Rorschach, and those who wish to get a "learner's permit" should direct their attention to the Volume I, "Basic Processes." It would also appear to this reviewer that it would be difficult to use this as a way of becoming acquainted with the Rorschach without some supervised experience with a more sophisticated Rorschacher. It is an interesting volume for those who wish to become familiar with the approach and the frame of reference employed by the highly trained user of the Rorschach, but will be less than adequate as a comprehensive study of the current status of the Rorschach as an instrument in the psychological and behavioral sciences. The book is well-written, clearly laid out, and represents an excellent effort in the domain which it intends to pursue.

ALEXANDER C. ROSEN, PH.D.

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**GYNECOLOGIC PATHOLOGY**—Frederick T. Kraus, M.D., Associate Pathologist, St. Luke's Hospital; Instructor in Pathology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1967. 504 pages, \$18.50.

Frederick T. Kraus is a pathologist and faculty member of the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri. It is his aim in this new book on Gynecologic Pathology to emphasize those pathologic observations which are most helpful to the clinician in making a diagnosis, selecting the best form of treatment, and in evaluating prognosis. In this goal, he has succeeded admirably.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, eight of which deal with the pathology of the female reproductive organs. The initial section discusses the embryology of the female genital tract. There is one chapter devoted to extragenital lesions of the pelvis and another considers the pathology of the placenta. The inclusion of an entire chapter on retroperitoneal tumors of the pelvis no doubt is the result of the influence of Doctor Kraus' chief, Dr. Lauren V. Ackerman.

The narrative style of the book is clear, concise and eminently easy to read. It reflects the personality of the author, and, unlike most textbooks on gynecologic pathology, this is not a dry, technical account of the gross and microscopic anatomy of disease. There are clinico-pathological correlations of all the conditions of major clinical importance, and these discussions are, to this reviewer, the book's most attractive feature. They reflect the author's complete familiarity with many of the problem areas in clinical gynecology.

Of great value are the numerous and excellent illustra-

tions. They demonstrate beautifully the points mentioned in the text and, even in black and white, the gross pictures as well as the photomicrographs are outstanding and obviously selected with great care. The use of electron microscopy in gynecologic pathology is a feature of this book which gives it added importance.

Another outstanding feature of this book is the reference section found at the end of each chapter. The bibliography contains the pertinent, up-to-date literature on each topic discussed, and this alone makes the book of considerable value.

It is exceedingly difficult to find fault with this book. The author admittedly has limited the scope of the book. If there is a deficiency, it lies in the rather brief space allotted to cytology. The serious student of cytopathology would find little in the text that would be stimulating. Nevertheless, the role of cytology in hormonal evaluation and in early cancer detection has been properly emphasized.

All in all, this maiden effort by Doctor Kraus to separate the pathological wheat from the chaff and to give the clinician "just the facts" is amazingly successful. The book deserves a place in every up-to-date gynecological library.

EDWARD C. HILL, M.D.

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**HANDBOOK OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS**—Edited by Alan Rubin, M.D., Research Associate in Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1967. 398 pages, \$14.00.

This is an extremely good book—well worth the price (rather high) to practitioners, especially pediatricians, obstetricians and general practitioners. The editor has not made the mistake of enumerating congenital malformations simply under eponyms although these terms have been included, but has succeeded in listing under anatomical and physiological terms innumerable congenital defects. The indexing is excellent and there is also excellent cross reference so that one has no difficulty in running down information about some defect whether one looks for a descriptive title or a more commonly used eponym.

Each condition has a capsule description which is extraordinarily complete and tells almost everything that one would look for without making a real search of the literature. Along with a description there is mention of prevalence, associated anomalies, hereditary factors, treatment and outlook with one or more bibliographic references.

There is a genetic glossary which many physicians will find most useful in this rapidly developing field.

This volume appears to be most authoritative but its chief charm is the availability and succinctness of the information it presents.

EDWARD B. SHAW, M.D.

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**A TEXTBOOK OF NEUROLOGY**—Fourth Edition—H. Houston Merritt, M.D., Henry L. and Lucy Moses Professor of Neurology, Columbia University; Director of the Service of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Presbyterian Hospital; Vice President in Charge of Medical Affairs and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Columbia University. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19106), 1967. 844 pages, \$15.00.

The previous three editions of "Houston Merritt" (*Textbook of Neurology*) have been widely accepted and used. This fourth edition is improved by both the introduction of recent advances and the abridging of previous long descriptions; e.g., the addition of the syndrome of progressive multifocal encephalopathy associated with malignant neoplasms and presumably due to one of the papova viruses, and the complications of new therapy, such as the effects on the nervous system by phenothia-